NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1893.-TEN PAGES.

CANNON BOOM EVERY DAY.

MANY NON-COMBATANTS KILLED AND WOUNDED BY THE REBEL FIRE.

MERICAN WARSHIPS READY TO MOVE OUT OF RANGE OF THE GUNS-ADMIRAL DA GAMA'S STATEMENT-MELLO'S

(Copyright; 1893: By The United Press.) Rio Janeiro, Dec. 29.-Cannonading between the Government forts and those held by the insurgents is of daily occurrence, and the civilians in the city have become so used to the booming of guns that the fighting in the bay | eight hours' notice should be given. excites little more than passing comment. Fort Villagaignon, held by the insurgents, has not replied to the fire directed against it with its usual spirit. It is supposed that this is due to

As a result of the hour's hot firing on the city last week by the insurgent forces in Fort Cobras, which is a short distance north of the Custom House, one non-combatant was killed and twelve others were wounded. The Government forces replied briskly to the firing, but what loss, if any, was inflicted upon the in-

MANY ONLOOKERS KILLED.

On December 21 several insurgent launches cruised along the shore of the Saude district, and directed a hot fire upon the spectators who had gathered there through curiosity. The latter scattered in every direction for shelter, but many were killed. The launches cruised up and down the beach for an hour, inflicting all the damage possible. The exact number of persons killed cannot be ascertained; it is said that two cartloads of bodies were carried away. It is pretty certain that the Government soldiers picked up sixteen dead. It is safe to say that another engagement between the Government forces and the insurgent vessels is imminent. The American warships are under orders to be ready to move out of the range of fire at an

The swift Brazilian coasting steamer Blacco which was lying at Mocangue Island, in the northern part of the bay, where the insurgents were repairing her, has been burned.

Apparently the Government is slowly but surely depriving the insurgents of their sources It is reported that the Government has ne-

gotiated a loan based upon deposits amounting to over \$12,500,000 held by the Bank of Emission to secure its circulation.

The damage done to the city buildings by the urgent fire does not amount to more than

\$7,500. During twenty days of December 129,262 bags of coffee were shipped. During the corresponding twenty days last year the coffee shipments amounted to 201,868 bags. These figures show one of the effects of the insurrection.

American naval officers here say that the insurgent ships are not half manned, and that the forces on the islands held by the insurgents are short handed.

NOT FIGHTING ON CONSTITUIONAL GROUNDS.

The representative in this city of the United Press has learned that Admiral Saldanha da Gama, who is in command of the insurgent fleet in the Bay of Rio Janeiro during the absence of Admiral Mello, when asked on what constitutional grounds the insurrection had been

"We are not fighting on constitutional "Then on what grounds are you fighting?" he

"We are fighting against a military tyranny. "We are fighting against a minuty strain, and it will give you an instance of this tyranny that we are fighting to overthrow. At the election in the Amazon District one Senator and three members of the Chamber of Deputies were to be elected. The Peixoto Government took an active hand in the election, throwing all its influence in favor of the four military candidates, with the result that the civilian candidates were badly result that the civilian candidates were badly defeated. A colonel was elected Senator, and three captains were chosen to fill the seats for the district in the Chamber of Deputies." As Admiral da Gama made this statement he showed

Admiral da Gama made this statement he showed great indignation.

The Admiral also said that if the movement he is fighting in support of is successful the question of restoring the monarchy or of continuing the Republic will be submitted to the electors for final decision. Some of the sympathizers with the insurgent cause admit that a plebiscite will be a farcical proceeding, as the Monarchists, supported by the military power of Admiral da Gama, who is an open supporter of monarchical institutions, will carry the question by force of arms, when another revolution would be certain to follow. This is also the belief of some of the American naval officers here. American naval officers here.

THE AQUIDABAN AT DESTERRO. London, Dec. 29 .- "The Times's" correspondent

at Rio. Janeiro sends the following dispatch, dated December 22, via Montevideo:

"During the last week the Custom House has been closed on account of the firing from Cobras Island. The Government forts continue the bombardment of Fort Villegaignon. The rumors of a naval fight near Desterro are untrue. The warships Tiradentes and Bahia are now at Montevideo. The Aquidaban and Republica are at Desterro. General Salgado, with 1,100 men, arrived at Desterro on Wednesday from the

arrived at Desterro on Wednesday footh.

"Admiral da Gama has withdrawn the insurgent forces from Governador Island. He states that the number of men was insufficient to occupy so large an island, and he prefers concentrating the forces on board the ships and at cobras and Villegalgnon. The insurgents continue to fire upon the shore front, rendering communication between the merchant shipping communication between the merchant shipping condition warships, except the German, have given notice that they will afford protection against seizure, but they warn shipmasters that they cannot protect life from danger in a cross-fire between the Government troops and the insurgents.

fire between the Government troops and the insurgents.

"The result of the revolution greatly depends upon the advance of the insurgents northward. If Admiral da Gama is able to hold out until the arrival of the insurgents they will probably be successful. I consider their present position in Rio extremely critical, as without assistance Admiral da Gama cannot hold out ten days.

"Advices from the south state that the insurgent General Saraiva defeated 2,000 men under General Lima on the frontier of Parana and is now pursuing them. Letters dated at Rio Grande do Sul, December 12, say that there are 1,000 soldiers in that city and 4,000 insurgents in the neighborhood. Advices from Desterro say that the insurgent army is 14,000 strong, but is short of ammunitien." short of ammunitien."

FIVE BRITISH WARSHIPS AT RIO. London, Dec. 29.-Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated in the House of Commons to-day that the British squadrouse of commons to-day that the British squad-ron at Rio Janeiro had recently been strengthened by the substitution of the cruiser Barracouta and the sloops-of-war Basilisk and Racer for the gunboat Magpie. Besides these the cruiser Sirius and the sloop-of-war Beagle were included in the squadron, which the Government thought it was needless to reinforce further.

Pernambuco, Dec. 29.-It has been learned that the Pernambuco, Dec. 29.—It has been learned that the dynamite gun of the Nictheroy did not work satisfactorily during the tests made on the voyage from New-York to this port. Both officers and crew have manifested great disappointment on account of the failure. It is said that the air pipes of the gun leak and that the joints were badly packed. Before final judgment is passed upon the utility of the gun, further tests will probably be made.

The orders issued from the Ministry of Marine to the Government warship Parahyba have been changed. President Pelxoto is reported to have ordered her return to this port.

MINISTER TERRELL'S PLEDGE. Constantinople, Dec. 29.-A. W. Terrell, American Minister to Turkey, dined with the Sultan on Sun-

FIGHTING IN RIO HARBOR. menian Protestants who compromised themselves in the recent political occurrences in Armenia.

Admiral da Gama recently threatened to bom-bard the city. The commanders of the foreign squadrons protested that this extreme measure was not justified, and that in any case forty-

MR. GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES REACH HIM FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS CALL ON THE PREMIER -HIS ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME IN THE

COMMONS-MR. BALFOUR'S GRACE-

London, Dec. 29.-Mr. Gladstone is eighty-four years old to-day. He is in excellent health and this morning arose at an early hour, looking dence in Downing-st, throughout the morning was one of unusual animation. The hourly mails were extraordinarily heavy, and a swarm of messengers kept arriving and departing. Telegrams, messages and cards of congratulation. the text of some of which will be printed later, came in a steady stream. Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales and prominent tendered their congratulations early in the day.
A large number of congratulatory messages have been received from the Continent and Australia.
Many Liberal societies have adopted resolutions of felicitation, copies of which have been forwarded to the Premier. Congratulatory letters and dispatches have been received by Mr. Gladators for the constant of the constan members of both of the English political parties stone from innumerable conspicuous Irishmen in , Dublin, Cork, Kingston and Liverpool, A large number of messages reached him from Ameri-

Mr. Gladstone after breakfast attended per onally to his letters and at noon presided at a meeting of the Cabinet. He was deeply affected by the warmth of the greetings and congratulations of his colleagues. Peals were rung on the bells at Hawarden and a few telegrams were received at Hawarden Castle, where Mr. and Mrs. Drew, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Gladstone, elebrated the day in a quiet manner.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps in Londen called upon Mr. Gladstone this morning at his Downing-st, residence and congratulated him

upon his anniversary.

It is reported that the indisposition of Mrs. lt is reported that the state of the state o

When Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons this afternoon he received an enthusiastic welcome from his supporters. As he passed down the aisle to his seat the Liberals sprang to their feet and, waving their hats, cheered him again and again at the top of their voices. The Prime Minister smilingly bowed in acknowledgment of their vehement greeting.

As soon as Mr. Gladstone had taken his seat, As soon as Mr. Gladstone had taken his seat, Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition in the House, arose, and in well-chosen words offered to the Prime Minister the sincere congratulations of himself and his party. Mr. Balfour's little speech was received with extremely hearty and prolonged cheering.

Mr. Gladstone made a brief response, thanking the leader of the Opposition for his great courtery.

A letter from Sir William Harcourt, Chancel-A letter from Sir Villian in the Exchequer, was read at a Liberal meeting held in Derby this evening to celebrate Mr. Gladstone's birthday. In this letter Sir William says: "Those who witness the man-William says: "Those who witness the manner in which our great commander takes his full share of the arduous labors of the day, with resolute devotion to the people's cause, are stimulated to fresh exertion, inspired by his example of undaunted courage. To serve with such a chief is in itself a great reward. I feel sure that the Liberals will raily with fresh energy to a cause worthy of such a leader."

THE STANDARD," OF LONDON, ON THE READ ING COLLAPSE AND OTHER DISASTERS.

London, Dec. 29.—"The Daily Standard," in a re-view of the trade and finance of Great Britain for the year 1893, says; "Trade has been dull, but there have been exciting times in finance. Homegrown wheat, barley and oats are 2s, to 4s, 6d, a quarter dearer. Bad financial sequences have been un-usual. The first event of the year which struck home to the stock market and damaged any chance nome to the stock market and damage any character of revival was the collapse of Reading Railway securities, than which nothing more dramatic has happened in the United States for many years,"
"The Standard" details the incidents connected

with the collapse, and continues: "Such revelations and charges as were brought "Such reveiations and charges as were out are enough to fill British investors with a deeprooted distrust of all railroad finance. Hardly had
the hubbub connected with the Reading affair
passed when the bank failures in Australia parajaxed the markets. Then fresh perplexity followed
over the silver question in India. The fail in the
over the silver question in India. The fail in the
price of silver has not been so severe since the
United States ceased its purchases as had been
anticipated. A recovery in the price is probable
anticipated. A recovery in the price is probable
after a time, owing to the fact that a number of
after a time, owing to the fact that a number of
the mines have ceased production. The business of the
country has not given extended employment to
credit. The amount of capital that was asked for
during the year has been unusually small.

"Most of the money lost in the stock market was
on United States railroad securities. After the
smash in Reading the members of the Exchange
loaded up, thinking that prices would increase when
the Chicago Fair opened. All these anticipations
proved false, however; the Fair came and went,
and no benefit resulted, and now prices are lower
than eyer. A prospect for the reduction of the
duties under the McKinley-act is hangling over the
duties under the McKinley-act is hangling over the
funder of wheat will cause trade to revive,
wifile uncertainty in regard to the American tariff
chills the spirit of enterprise." out are enough to fill British investors with a deep-

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY TO COME FIRST. THE INTRODUCTION OF DR. MIQUEL'S FINANCIAL BILLS IN THE REICHSTAG WILL

BE DEFERRED. Berlin, Dec. 29.—Emperor William yesterday had a long conference with Chancellor von Caprivi, Fi-nance Minister Miquel and War Minister Bronsart-Schellendorf concerning the line of policy to be fol-lowed by the Government in the Reichstag when lowed by the Government in the Reichstag when that body reopens after the Christmas holidays. The conference resulted in a perfect entente. Dr. Miquel agreed to postpone the introduction of his financial reform proposal until the next session of the Reichstag, in order to enable the Chancellor to concentrate his forces on the carrying of the Russo-German commercial treaty.

The Chancellor agreed to limit the increased expenditures to the sum absolutely necessary to cover the increase in the army, It was also arranged that if at the next session Dr. Miquel's financial bills should be rejected the Reichstag should be dissolved.

CAPT, WILSON'S FORCE ANNIHILATED. NATIVE RUNNERS STATE THAT THE ENTIRE COMMAND WAS SURROUNDED AND

MASSACRED ON DECEMBER 8. London, Dec. 2s.-A dispatch to a news agency here from Cape Town states that native runners have arrived at Fort Salisbury bringing confirmation of the reports of the annihilation by the Matabeles of Captain Wilson and the force commanded by him. The runners state that Captain Wilson was sur-rounded by the Matabeles on December 8, and that not a single man of the British force escaped with

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Ellis Ash-In the House of Commons to day Sir Ellis Ash-mead-Bartlett asked the Government for information concerning Captain Wilson, who, it is generally be-lieved, has been killed by the Matabeles whom he was pursuing. Sydney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, said that information had been re-

menian Protestants who compromised themselves in the recent political occurrences in Armenia.

EELMIGERENT RIGHTS REFUSED.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA'S REQUEST FOR RECOGNITION DENIED BY FOREIGN MINISTERS AT RIO—WAITING FOR TORPEDO-BOATS.

London, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Rio, dated to-day, says:

"The Ministers of foreign Powers have refused Admiral da Gama's request that the insurgents be recognized as beligerents.

"The Government will not attempt a serious attack upon the insurgents until the five torpedo-boats now on their way from Germany arrive. They are expected to arrive in a fortnight, having been delayed by storms. All have a speed of twenty-eight knots."

Admiral da Gama recently threatened to bom-

-AT LEAST THREE MEN KILLED.

ton docks yesterday did damage to the steamer Paris, of the American Line. The workingmen Paris, of the American Line. The workingmen who were engaged on the extension of the American quay at the Empress Dock were driving a huge tubular pile when an explosion came. The pile bounded into the air and fell on the Paris, thuring her port side, smashing her cargo chute and carrying away some of her rails.

At 6 o'clock this evening divers had recovered the mutilated bodies of three men who were at work near the pile when the explosion occurred. Two workmen are in the hospital and several are still reported as missing.

OBJECTED TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.

THE DINNER TO MR. TASSE IN MONTREAL COULD NOT GO ON UNTIL THE AMERICAN PLAG HAD BEEN REMOVED.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—At a dinner given last night to Joseph Tasse, Canadian Commissioner at the World's Fair, by his friends, a picture of Mr. Tasse was hung on the wall near the head of the table. Above the portrait was an American flag, with the French and English flags on either side. Before the dinner began some of the guests noticed the American flag, and insisted that it be taken down. Their demand was acceded to, after which the dinner proceeded without incident.

FATALITIES BY FOG AT AMSTERDAM. FIFTEEN PERSONS DROWNED-NAVIGATION ON

THE SCHELDT SUSPENDED.

MORE THAN 200 ANARCHISTS ARRESTED IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES BY THE BARCELONA

POLICE-DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN ATHENS. implicating Vanerini, an Italian Anarchist, in the province of Barcelona thirty organized clubs of revolutionists and forty centres of Anarchist propagands. From these centres the leaders of the revolutionists have controlled the Anarchist agitation throughout the province. choulthe province, the Anatomic agreement choulthe province, the choolmaster named Huard has been arrested morantin. Department of Loiret-Cher, on the cof being connected with the Orleans Anatomic agreement of the connected with the Orleans Anatomic agreement and the Orlea

icts.

is, Dec. 29—A dispatch from Athens says that
namite cartridge was exploded last night in
louse of a rich Athens banker named Syngrot
dy was injured, but the house was damaged

PRINCE BISMARCK OUT DRIVING. London, Dec. 29. The Central News has this dis-

patch from Hamburg. "Prince Rismarck had re-covered sufficiently to drive out this morning. His dyspepsia and insominia continue, although they have abated somewhat." ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

TOO MANY SPANISH GENERALS-THE BOYCOTT IN GÉRMANY LADY WARWICK'S FORTUNE DADLY IMPAIRED. Too Many Generals.-Although the Spanish army

at Melilla numbers barely 10,000 men, yet no less than twenty-eight generals are engaged in its command. Each of these generals is attended by an entire staff, including chief of staff, aides-de-camp, orderly officers, surgeon and military secretary. From this it may be gathered to what extent the Spanish army is over-officered.

Boycotting Legal in Germany.-According to cision just rendered by the Supreme Court of the law of the land, aithough it is to be condemned on moral grounds. This is an announcement of which the various labor unions and trade associa-tions of the Empire will not be slow to take ad-

ferers by the prevailing depression in Great Britain is the new Countess of Warwick, best known as Lady Brooke, who at the time of her marriage was regarded as one of the greatest helresses in was regarded as one of the greatest notices at Lendon. Owing to one thing and another, he fortune has shrunk to such a degree that seriou doubts prevail whether Lord and Lady Warwield will be able to take up their permanent residence at Warwick Castle. Indeed, there is talk of the letting this historic monument, which is just reputed as the grandest and most picturesque of at the country-seats of the British aristocracy.

Accidental Poisonings.-Professor Tyndall's death Accidental Poisonings.—Professor Tyndail's death by accidental poisoning has served to draw attention to the fact that in 1892 no less than 550 out of the 855 deaths certified as having been caused by poison were due to misadventure. Of these more than one-half were attributable to the accidental administration of chloral, chloroform, opium, laudanum and morphine, a fact which has now led the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to demand the enactment of a statute compelling all chemists to sell poisons of this kind in bottles of fluted glass, corked with screw stoppers, so that bottles containing poisons may readily be distinguished from others.

WINDING UP THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

THE OFFICERS LEAVE NEW-ORLEANS FOR HON-DURAS, WHERE THE CONCERN WILL HENCE-FORTH HAVE ITS HEADQUARTERS.

New-Orleans, Dec. 29.—The existence of the Louis-iana State Lottery Company in Louisiana comes to an end to-morrow, but the concern will live under the Honduras National Lottery Company, and its headquarters are to be in Puerto Cortex. Last night the officers of the company sailed for Honduras on the steamship Breakwater, which is due at Puerto Cortex on Sunday. In the party were Paul Conrad, General W. I. Cabell, Colonel Charles J. Villere, Governor Gibls and Major Lawson L. Davis. The first instalment of tickets of the Honduras affair its already in the city, the information being quietly given out that the tickets will be delivered to venders on Tuesday.

It is understood that all branch lottery-office keepers have received orders to close their places after to-morrow. Some of the keepers are making an effort to start policy games on their own account. Judge Moise, of the Criminal Court, it is thought, will next week specially call the attention of the Grand Jury to lottery business and the fact that conducting a game is a crime. Honduras National Lottery Company, and its

CONVICTS ON THEIR WAY TO BROOKLYN. Paris, Tex., Dec. 29.-United States Marshal Dick erson left here to-night with forty-one prisoners for Brooklyn, who were sentenced to Kings Co has just closed. Eighteen of them were sent for horse-stealing, and the others for miscellaneous offences. All of the convicted men live in the Indian Territory, and are sent up for crimes committed there. They will reach their destination via the Baltimore and Ohio Monday morning at 9 o'clock. nitentiary at the term of the Federal Court which

this conclusion, for it delivered a little lecture to

What made the action in regard to Captain Schmittberger seem illogical was that indictments were found against the two women on whose cases the complaints in relation to the officer were based. Thus the Grand Jury showed its belief in the statements of Dr. Parkhurst's agents that the two houses were disorderly ones. The captain had failed to close them. It was thought that the indictment of Inspector Williams was an inevitable consequence of those against Captain Devery, but the Grand Jury ook a different view. This was in spite of Judge Barrett's statement that the responsibility of the inspector was practically the same as that of

ASKING FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

The first witness examined yesterday was Superintendent Byrnes. At 11:29 o'clock the Grand Jury, with District-Attorney Nicoll, walked into the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The jurors wanted some legal advice from Judge Barrett and the foreman handed to him a slip f paper containing three questions. The first of these was: "When a complaint is made by citizens of the existence of disorderly houses and that matter is referred to the inspector of that district, what duty does the law enjoin and what will amount to neglect of duty?"

The Judge's reply was, "The inspector must be zealous, energetic and faithful in endeavoring o ascertain the truth of the complaint, and in restigation, the complaint be found to be true. The same duty devolves upon the inspector as on the captain. The captain is closer to the moved. The latter has substantially the same duty. A captain might be guilty while an in-

called to particular violations, his duty to suppress them was intensified.

pear. The answer given to this was: "It is a fair thing to give them such an opportunity unless the charge is so specific and the evidence so clear that you can see an explanation would have no weight in making your vote. If you find the did all he could, dismiss the bill, but don't estimate to indict him if he did not do "to be a specific and the don't sessible to indict him if he did not don't sessible to indict him if he did not do "to be a specific and the property of the could be accused of neglect of duty, and gave built in \$2.50. There is fear among those who have been most active in securing these who have been most active in securing the se public officer should. A wilful neglect of public

duty by a public officer is a misdemeanor."

The jury then withdrew. It seemed that Judge Barrett's instructions would certainly lead to the indictment of the accused officers. Inspector Williams and Captain Schmittberger were called as witnesses, and at 1:39 o'clock the Grand Jury returned to court. The foreman handed in three indictments, a presentment and six complaints marked "dismissed." Four complaints were directed against the inspector, and charged that he had falled to have four dis-Eleventh, closed when his attention had been called to them. The charges against the cap-tain were failure to close two disorderly houses in West Fifty-third-st., when he was captain of the West Forty-seventh-st. precinct. He is now in the "Tenderloin," the West Thirtieth-st, precinct.

The presentment was as follows:

The presentment was as follows:

The Extraordinary Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, having listened to the charge of the Judge, and having examined all the witnesses in the cases against certain police officials, have arrived at the conclusion that the evidence is not sufficiently clear to warrant indictments. At the same time, they desire to impress upon the Police bepartment the duty that lies upon it to use every lefort to suppress vice, and would suggest that with this object in view the officials of the department co-operate as far as possible with the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

RICHARD J. CROSS, Foreman, JAMES S, OAKLEY, Secretary.

Judge Barrett said: "I had intended to discharge you to-day, but a certain matter came up this morning which will prevent it. I will let you go now, but must ask you to be here on January 8, when I shall be able to say whether I can then discharge you or must ask you to take up other matters." The Grand Jury then

take up other matters." The Grand Jury then left the court.

Frank Moss, counsel for the socjety, said:
"It is rumored that the Grand Jury would have acted on Thursday simply on the strength of Williams's report, had it not been that some of them thought that the inspector might be so bound up with Devery that he had no independent responsibility in that district. In any case, we can stand a failure to indict better than any one else who has been concerned in the presentation of the cases to the Grand Jury. The facts were plain and the law was clear and there is no reason why there should have and there is no reason why there should have been any obscurity in presenting it. There were no difficult or intricate questions to be consid-ered in the matter."

HOW HEADQUARTERS RECEIVED IT.

Information that the Grand Jury had refused to indict Inspector Williams and Captain Schmittberger reached the Central Office yesterday afternoon when the Police Commissioners day afternoon when the Police Commissioners were in session. Immediately after the adjournment of the meeting Inspector Williams, who had been in consultation with Superintendent Byrnes, was closeted with Mr. Martin for a time. It was said that Commissioners McClave and Sheehan also were in the room with Mr. Martin and Inspector Williams. When the Inspector returned to his own office on the ground floor of the Central Office he booked smiling and serves but he refused to say anything to

floor of the Central Office he looked smiling and serene, but he refused to say anything to newspaper men about the Grand Jury's action. Superintendent Byrnes and the four Commissioners kept equal silence.

Regarding the report that he had been willing to give information to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst about other police officials, Commissioner Sheehan said: "It is absolutely untrue that I ever conveyed to Dr. Parkhurst an intimation that I was willing to tell him anything. I knew of nothing wrong in the Department which I could have wanted to divulge. I simply expressed a willingness to meet and talk with Dr. Parkhurst about the work he was trying to accomplish."

In respect to a published report that, while he Regarding the report that he had been willing to give information to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst about other police officials, Commissioner Sheehan said: "It is absolutely untrue that I ever conveyed to Dr. Parkhurst an intimation that I was willing to tell him anything. I knew of nothing wrong in the Department which I could have wanted to divulge. I simply expressed a willingness to meet and talk with Dr. Parkhurst about the work he was trying to accomplish."

In respect to a published report that, while he

was secretary of the Aqueduct Commission, he gave testimony favorable to contractors and against the interests of the city in a suit brought by O'Brien & Clark, Commissioner Sheehan said that he had merely testified to things which were a matter of record, and he had told the truth. He gave to reporters copies of a resolution in eulogy of himself which was passed by the Aqueduct Commission after he had been autointed Police Commissioner.

appointed Police Commissioner.

"That resolution," Mr. Sheehan said, "is the best reply I can offer to the false reports which have been published regarding my conduct as secretary of the Aqueduct Commission."

DR. PARKHURST NOT DISCOURAGED. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst did not appear to be greatly disturbed last evening on account of the failure of the Grand Jury to indict Inspector Williams and Captain Schmittberger. He said:

"I had discounted this defeat because it had been partly anticipated in view of recent developments, but I am not in the least discouraged. We get a setback now and then, but we continue to forge ahead, little by little, and we have no idea of giving up the task we have in view. I do not at present know the technical grounds upon which the Grand Jury's refusal to indict was based and I would prefer not to grounds upon which the Grand Jury's refusal to indict was based, and I would prefer not to say much on that subject until I. have consulted with other members of the Executive Committee of our society. I have asked for such a consultation to-morrow morning. We work together in harmony, and I want to know their views before I utto mine. together in harmony, and I want to know their views before I utter mine. I said to District-Attorney Nicoll the other day, when he was advising me not to proceed against certain officials, that while we might meet with rebuffs, we were bound to get there in time. This is no serious setback. The strength of our cause is in the moral elements invoived. People who have consciences are bound to sustain the right. The flagrant disregard of law by public officials in this city has disgusted and alarmed people of the better element, and also many of the people who are down in the lower levels. Social outlaws and persons connected with the gambling dens are beginning to admit that we are right. I feel so perfectly well assured of the hold that our principles have on the community that I cannot be much disturbed by the present attitude of affairs. I shall go to work to-morrow tude of affairs. I shall go to work to-morrow with the same confidence and the same energy as if two police officials had been indicted to-day. A man who is well and believes in the Lord has no business to be discouraged in good

me when they were to be discharged in order

our Executive Committee."
"What about the suggestion of the Grand Jury that the police shall co-operate as far as possible with your society?"

THE POLICE THE WORST OBSTACLE

"I do not doubt that the suggestion was well intended by the Grand Jury, but you see that the trouble has been that the worst obstacle we have had to encounter in the suppression of vice has duty. A captain might be guilty while an inspector was not. The inspector is guilty whether he approves of the source of the complaint or not. If he did not do all that faithful public service requires, you should not hesitate, notwithstanding his position and record, to uphold the prima facie case against him. If you think the circumstances were beyond his control you should not brand him with an indictment. The law enjoins full vigilance on him to do his duty."

DUTY OF THE CAPTAIN.

The second question was: "When a captain is notified by citizens of the existence of disorderly houses, what duty is enjoined upon him in relation thereto"

Judge Harrett said that the captain's duty was the same as that of the inspector, and it was his duty to enforce the law without suggestion from others. When his attention was called to particular violations, his duty to sup-

ANOTHER ELECTION OFFICIAL ARRESTED. Another man was arrested yesterday for an elec-Downing-st., an election inspector in the VIIIth Assembly District, He is accused of neglect of

A STRANGE LOOKING BRASS CUP FOUND AT THE HOTEL BRISTOL-IT IS FILLED WITH A GELATINOUS SUBSTANCE AND HAS

A WICK STICKING OUT. Policeman Michael Lynch, of the West Forty-Seventh-st. police station, while standing on the northeast corner of Sixth-ave, and Forty-secondst. just after 8 o'clock last night, was approached by a breathless, bareheaded man in shirt sleeves who, as he came up, gasped: "Come to the Hotel Bristol. Some one as left a dynamite bomb in the

Policeman Edward Kearns, of the East Fiftyorderly houses in Captain Devery's precinct, the third-st. police station, on whose post the Hotel Bristol is, here approached and, on hearing the man's story, started on a run for the hotel, which

man's story, started on a run for the hotel, which is on the corner of Forty-second-st, and Fifth-ave. There are two high-stoop entrances, one on the street and the other on the avenue. Opening the storm-door of the vestibule on the Fifth-ave, side, the policeman saw lying on the Fourth step, in a corner nearest to the house of Russell Saze, which addons the hotel, a small, solid-looking brass cup. It was about nine inches in circumference and about four inches in height, weighing about two pounds. The round top and sides were of brass, but the cup was filled with a hard, brown, gelatinous substance, which, when rapped with the knuckles, emitted a sharp, hellow sound, similar to that produced by tapping on cardboard. At the top of the cup was a tiny orthee through which protraided a small, thin line of cotten wick, which had been carefully rubbed over with oil and then sneared with gampowder, thus forming a complete slow-match. A small crowd of guests, hotel servants and others stood looking fixedly at the thing with affeighted eyes, no one daring to touch it, until Kearns coolly lifted it up and took it away to the police station. There it was carefully immersed in a pail of water. To-day it will be examined at Fire Headquarters.

MRS. LEASE'S OPINION OF GOVERNOR LEWELLING. Topeka, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Lease has written a letter o the Governor in which she says that she was not granted even so much consideration as is accorded vilest criminal-the right of self-defence. avs she was an employe of the State and not a personal hireling of the Governor. Mrs. Lease signs herself as president of the Board of State Trustees and president of the Board of Charitable Institu-

Mrs. Lease is bitter in her denunciation of Gov-Mrs. Lease is bitter in her denunciation of Governor Leweiling and the entire State Administration. In an interview this arizeroon she said: "A more corrupt crowd of politicities never disgraced the State of Kansas. The trouble is that Governor Leweiling and "Dick" Chase want to run the People's party, name all of the appointments and have such men as will advance the atcreats of these two men, but the people are on to their little game, and if the present crowd of State officials are renominated I will not leave the State, as has been said, but I will show the people some things that will be quite interesting, and I scall work for the good of the party by trying to defeat these men."

The Governor declines to liscuss Mrs. Lease's removal, but insists that the Supreme Court has already decided that he has the authority to remove without going through the formality of a hearing. He will name a successor to Mrs. Lease to-morrow.

Cincinnati, Dec. 29.-The Nichols law tax cases came up before Judge Taft, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day. The cases are those of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Adams, American, United States, National and Wells, Fargo & Co. express companies, and are brought to test the constitutionality of the Nichols law.

The Nichols law provides for a board, consisting of the State Auditor, the State Treasurer and the

PRENDERGAST GUILTY.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ASSASSIN'S PUNISHMENT FIXED AT DEATH.

A VERDICT REACHED AFTER LITTLE MORE THAN

AN HOUR'S DELIBERATION-ALL THE Chicago, Dec. 29.-Unless the law shall interfere

Patrick Eugene Joseph Prendergast, the murderer of Carter Henry Harrison, will die on the gallows. The jury this afternoon adjudged him guilty and the death watch to-night sits outside his cell in the county jail. The verdict of the jury was agreed upon after a deliberation of a little over an hour.

The morning of the last day of the trial was allotted to Alfred S. Trude, who pleaded cloquently to convince the twelve men before him that the man knew he was committing a crime when he took the life of the Mayor. Judge Brentano followed with instructions to the jury, long but explicit. The jury retired at 1:25 p. m. Prendergast sat sullen and silent through this last scene but one in the trial. While the judge was reading his carefully prepared instructions, the prisoner's face betrayed the keenest anxiety. His open mouth twitched nervously and he turned his ill-shaped head at every sound coming from the entrance to the crowded courtroom after the jury had retired. He was fearful of a speedy agreement, as he realized that it would be significant of "guilty." After a while he was taken back to his cell in the jail. Neither Prendergast's mother nor brother was in the courtroom during

Nobody was expecting the return of the jury Nobody was expecting the return of the jury for a few hours. Suddenly, at 2:28 o'clock, in the midst of general conversation and laughter, came a bailiff's shrill voice, calling, "Take seats now, gentlemen." The meaning of the order was well understood. It had the effect of an electric shock. "That means guilty sure": "It's a hanging," were the words which passed from mouth to mouth. The buzz-of conversation died away. Instead, a solemn stillness pervaded the chamber. From the door came a procession of stern-faced men. Judge Brentano led the way, followed by the jury and bailiffs. Deputy sheriffs had a minute or two before been dispatched across the "Bridge of Sighs" to the jail with orders to bring in the prisoner. Walking with guards in front of him and guards behind him, Prendergast advanced slowly to his seat. Jail Clerk "Ben" Price, who accompanied the assassin, urged him to "brace up and keep your mouth shut." Prendergast obeyed the latter injunction only. His bravado and vanity had fied. The mask had been torn from his face by fear of an adverse verdict, and he stood before the Court and jury naturally—a cringing coward, afraid to hear his doom pronounced. He dropped into his seat against the wall and guards stood over him. His protruding lower jaw became limp, so that his lips hung wide apart in imbecile fashion. A pallor spread over him, He sat there, friendless and execrated.

The silence was broken by the voice of Judge Brentano saying: for a few hours. Suddenly, at 2:28 o'clock,

The silence was broken by the voice of Judge

The silence was broken by the voice of Judge Brentano saying:

"Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen?"

"We have. Your Honor," replied Foreman J. Sutter, handing the fatal document to the Judge, who transmitted it to the clerk. That officer quietly opened it in the midst of breathless suspense, and read as follows:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Patrick Eugene Prendergast, guilty of murder in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and we fix his punishment at death."

When the clerk uttered the word "death" Prendergast crossed his breast with his right hand. Not a word escaped his lips. The guards took hold of the trembling prisoner, and were hurrying him back to the jail, when the voice of Judge Brentano was heard again.

"Bring the prisoner back," he commanded, and the condemned creature was led back to his seat. The polling of the jury had not been complied with. It was soon over, each juror answering "Yes" to the question "Was, and is this now, your verdict?"

After the removal of the prisoner Mr. Wade entered a formal motion for a new trial, which will be argued next week. Then the crowd quietly dispersed.

Shortly after Prendergast had arrived at the jail he was called on by his brother John. The meeting between the brothers was painful. They shook hands, and neither spoke for several minutes. Then John said:

"Don't lose hope, 'Gene, we'll do all we can for you."

The assassin bowed his head but made no

The assassin bowed his head but made no time. During the evening Messrs. McGoorty, Essex and Heron called upon their client and talked to him in a manner calculated to cheer him up, but their efforts do not appear to have the desired effect. The assassin refused to see reporters.

"CHRIS" EVANS STILL AT LARGE.

SEEN NEAR HIS OLD HAUNTS YESTERDAY MORN. ING-SHERIFF'S POSSES IN HOT PURSUIT.

Fresno, Cal., Dec. 29 .- There is still intense excitement to-day over the escape of the outlaw Evans last night. Word has been received from Sanger that a cart and winded horse, supposed to be the rig taken from the newspaper carrier, have been found on the road by one of the posses. The police have arrested a boy named Hutchinson, and his two sisters, at whose house Morrell, the waiter, who aided the robber to escape, boarded. All the Hutchinsons are believed to be implicated in the jail delivery, and the younger girl has made damaging statements. The county authorities have sent posses out in every direction, with orders to guard every avenue to the mountains, and leave no possible trail open. Once the fugitive reaches the mountains, crippled as he is, he will make a hard fight, and his immediate capture will be impossible. There is not a road in the mountains that is not guarded. Warren Hill, the constable who took such an active part in the pursuit of Evans and Sontag, happened to be in Fresno last night, and left town with a posse for Sampson Flat, to intercept Evans if he should go there.

The report that the cart in which Evans and Mor-The report that the cart in which Evans and Morrell escaped from Fresno had come into Sanger without occupants, if true, indicates beyond a doubt that the men shaped their course for the Sierra Nevadas. The direct road from here to the mountains passes within a mile of Sanger on the north. The men probably drove on until opposite Sanger, and then turned the horse loose and proceeded on foot. Sanger is fifteen miles from Fresno and about six miles from the foot of the mountains. A thick fog prevails, which is favorable to the fleeing criminals. Marshal Morgan is resting easily, and is not thought to be dangerously wounded.

At 3 o'clock this morning "Chris" Evans and another man, presumably Morrell, knocked at the door of W. D. Walker's cabin, twenty miles east of Sanger. Walker is a flume-tender. He asked, "Who's there?"

"It's 'Chris'; get up and give me something to eat," was the reply. Walker refused, and heard the men walk away. In the morning he telephoned the news to Sanger. The call on the flume-tender tells the direction in which he has gone, namely, to Sampson Flat, where Deputies McGinnis and Wilson were killed, and where Evans and his partner in crima. Sontag, held forth for ten months, defying capture by the authorities.

It is now learned that Morell, who played the part of a waiter and caused Evans's release, is a detective and has been in Evans's service for several months. He was a prisoner in the jail for three morths, beginning Sentember 22, and it is now thought he managed to get into jail just for the purpose of releasing Evans. rell escaped from Fresno had come into Sanger

AN ALLEGED LETTER FROM A LOST MAN. Spokane, Wash., Dec. 29.-A dispatch from Ke drick, Idahe, says: The following letter was picked up by Sam Ellis, at Penawawai, in a bottle

Bitter Root Mountains, Nov. 27, 1893.

I am alive and well. Tell them to come and get me as soon as any one finds this. I am fifty miles from civilization, as near as I can tell. I am George Colgate, one of the lost Carlin party. My legs are better. I can walk some. Come soon. Take this to Kendrick, Idaho, and you will be liberally rewarded. My name is George Colgate, from Post Falls. This bottle came by me one day, and I caught it and write these words to take me out. Direct this to St. Elmo Hotel, Kendrick, Idaho.

GEORGE COLGATE.

Goodby, wife and children.

out. Direct this to GEORGE Condition.

Idaho.
Goodby, wife and children.
C. M. Normoyle, of this city, sends a party out to-morrow, headed by Frederick Colby.

Washington, Dec. 29.-This was the third and last